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illegal, in spite of the fact that the government is a party to the contract. Neither do patents provide a complete protection. The possession of a patent is no justification for acts which are not provided for in the patent law and which are not necessary for the protection of the patent. Even the infringement of a lawful patent does not justify a resort to unfair methods of competition. And as for trade associations, they are, generally speaking, to be avoided. Trade associations to fix prices, to pool profits, or to divide territory in respect to unpatented articles at least, are held to be as dangerous as larceny. So alert are the government and the courts that trade associations of these types are urged to give the anti-trust laws the benefit of the doubt.

While the author seems to have great respect for the energy of the Department of Justice in prosecuting the anti-trust laws, he is not in sympathy with its work. "The Attorney-General's men," he says, "not only are adepts at stripping off disguises, but are exasperatingly suspicious and cynical in their view of some very common methods of competition." The Department is accused of exercising great ingenuity in placing a sinister "interpretation" on all exclusive dealer agreements. Again, "any association activity resembling boycotting or black-listing immediately arouses . . . the prying curiosity of the United States Attorney." Such statements betoken an ill-concealed impatience with the anti-trust laws and the government's manner of enforcement. The reviewer, on the other hand, welcomes the adoption of a governmental code of salesmanship, and finds his respect for the Department of Justice and its activity increased rather than decreased by the reading of this book.

ELIOT JONES

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The Social Survey. By CAROL ARONOVICI. Philadelphia: Harper Press, 1916. Pp. ix+255.

Community Action through Surveys. By SHELBY M. HARRISON. New York: Russel Sage Foundation, Department of Surveys and Exhibits, 1916. Pp. 29. \$0.10.

There is a steadily widening demand for the plain facts about the problems of our practical daily life. The muckraker has gone out of fashion; the social surveyor is his successor. The interest in social problems which the stimulating descriptions of the popular writers created has been inherited by the social investigator. All over the

country little groups of people who a few years ago met together to cultivate a taste for literature and art are now studying their local communities and devising plans to reform them. This is the survey movement.

These people want direction in their studies. Some years ago Carol Aronovici wrote a little pamphlet to meet this need. It was entitled *Knowing One's Own Community* and was published and circulated by the Unitarian Society of Boston. The present volume is an expansion of that pamphlet. In some particulars it is an improvement. It contains a general bibliography, some excellent illustrations, and a chapter on housing, all of which are very real additions to the earlier volume. In order to give more body to the book, however, the author has diluted its very practical suggestions with a washy social philosophy which rather detracts from the general excellence of the earlier pamphlet. It is not a handbook for social surveyors, but it is a first-rate introduction for the average citizen to the problems of his community.

The social survey, according to the angle from which you approach it, presents itself as a method of investigation, a social movement, or a means of social reform. Aronovici, in his volume, *The Social Survey*, puts the emphasis, in the main, upon investigation. In Shelby M. Harrison's little pamphlet, *Community Action through Surveys*, the emphasis is on action. The survey, as he understands it, is a method of social control, of government. It is a part of the new democracy in which participation of the people and efficient government are reconciled. In contrast with the political action through the medium of party conflict it proposes that social reform, while emanating from the people, shall be based on fact rather than doctrine and be carried into effect by the community, in the interest of the community, rather than by a party in the interest of a party. It is the real referendum.

This is the way in which Harrison states the matter:

To sum up the survey in a few sentences at this point, it is an implement for more intelligent democracy, its chief features or characteristics being: the careful investigation, analysis, and interpretation of the facts of social problems; the recommendation and outlining of action based on the facts, and the acquainting and educating of the community not only to conditions found but to the corrective and preventive measures to be adopted. The survey lays, moreover, emphasis upon the importance of studying problems in their various community-wide relations and urges co-operative action on a community-wide basis. It deals with the whole district and endeavors to lead individuals to think in terms of the whole. It is the application of scientific method to the

study and solution of social problems, which have specific geographical limits and bearings, plus such a spreading of its facts and recommendations as will make them, as far as possible, the common knowledge of the community, and a force for intelligent co-ordinated action.

This is unquestionably the most accurate statement extant of the motives that have entered into the making of the social survey, which is not primarily a method of investigation, but rather a method of social action. This defines its usefulness and explains its popularity.

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A Financial History of Texas. By EDMUND THORNTON MILLER. (Bulletin of the University of Texas, 1916, No. 37.) Austin, Texas. 8vo paper, pp. viii+444. \$1.00.

This book, the first financial history of the state of Texas to appear since 1852, when William Gouge published his *Fiscal History of Texas*, supplies practically all of the facts relevant to the fiscal operations of the state of Texas from the date of the earliest white settler to the present time. Being largely a mass of statistical detail, it interests the casual reader not so much as it does the careful student of public finance, and more particularly those who are interested in the past history of this commonwealth. The writer has followed a well-organized plan covering expenditures, receipts, the public debt, and the various special taxes used to derive revenue in each of the following epochs: Part I, "The Spanish-Mexican Period"; Part II, "The Republic, 1836-1846"; Part III, "The State, 1846-1861"; Part IV, "The Civil War, 1861-1865"; Part V, "The Reconstruction, 1865-1874"; Part VI, "The Period of Recovery, 1874-1880"; and Part VII, "The Period 1881-1915."

Owing to the fact of the extended period of frontier life, the Revolution, the Indian wars, the Civil War, and the prostration and anarchy that existed throughout the Reconstruction, the greater part of the state's expenditures during the first three quarters of the nineteenth century were devoted to maintaining the existing order, and it was not until the latter date that the Wagnerian law of public expenditures began to operate. Since 1881 the outlay has increased intensively and extensively. Both the state and local governments have undertaken new functions, at the same time performing old and new functions more efficiently and completely. As evidence of this fact, it is pointed out that from 1881 to 1915 the total annual expenditures increased 609 per cent, whereas those on account of education, charities, and corrections increased 1,317 per cent.

Property was laid down as the test of taxable capacity as early as 1821 and has been retained up to the present, although supplemented at various times